

The date on which your subscription expires will be found on the wrapper.
The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1902.

VOL. XII. NO. 17.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WEAVERS' BRAVE FIGHT.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY SEEKS TO PROLONG BATTLE A FEW WEEKS MORE.

Call for Funds to Assist in the Battle That Has Already Lasted 26 Weeks. Most Magnificent Fight Ever Waged in Textile Trade—Urgent Appeal from the Field of Action.

Members of the Alliance and Party are aware that the weavers in the Alliance have been fighting during the past six months one of the greatest fights that has ever occurred on the trades union field.

Articles that have appeared regularly in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE show that no union has ever had more to contend with. The church, the courts, the police, Pinkertons, the militia, have all been called in to break the strike. They have ignominiously failed. Scab furnishers have been given thousands of dollars to procure help. They, too, have failed.

But the men who have been fighting are members of the working class, and, as such, have but few resources. They find it necessary now, after all these months, to make a specially urgent call for funds. The Woollen Trust has cursed the Socialists for the fight they have put up against the wrongs to which the men and women in the mills were subjected. The trust has millions of dollars behind it. The weavers have only the S. T. and L. A. and the S. L. P., but with their support, if given generously and given at once, will more than overcome the money of the trust. The fight has been on so long that it cannot risk more money. It hopes that another few weeks will break the strikers.

Prove that the Alliance and Party can stand by their locals! Rally to their support, and rally at once.

The following letter shows the necessity there is for prompt action:

New York, July 20, 1902.

To the Officers and Members of all Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, Sections of the S. L. P., and Sympathizers:

Comrades—The strike of the woollen weavers against the introduction of the two-loom system by the American Woollen Company has now been on for twenty-six weeks, and during that time there have been only 185 desertions from their ranks of 4,000. This will give you an idea of the splendid fight now being carried on by our comrades in the weaving industry, and in order to carry this fight to an ultimate victory we again appeal to you for funds for the strikers. No doubt, all of our members have followed up the accounts of this strike which have appeared in the different issues of the DAILY PEOPLE, and it is readily understood that the American Woollen Company cannot hold out much longer, unless they wish to go out of business.

To-day the woollen market should open up with their samples, but the Woollen Company, owing to the strike on their hands, is unable to furnish the samples for the market, and have notified the dealers that they will not be ready for one month longer. They think that if they can hold out for this length of time they will be able to break the ranks of the strikers, as they do not think it possible that the strikers can hold out for that much longer. Now, comrades, our members in the weaving industry have made a long and excellent fight against the American Woollen Company, and it is up to you to help them to bring this fight to a successful end by assisting them financially, thus helping to place them in a position to fool the American Woollen Company by being able to hold out until the middle of next month. If this can be done, our comrades in Rhode Island feel sure of victory; but for them to be able to do this each Local Alliance of the S. T. and L. A. should AT ONCE send on whatever financial support they feel that they can contribute towards this cause; remember comrades, that a dollar NOW is worth

fifty a month from now, as there are some cases among the weavers which call for financial assistance at once.

In conclusion, the General Executive Board instructs me to say that they hope each Local Alliance will do its utmost in this matter; but whatever you are able to do to assist our comrades in the weaving industry, do it NOW. Send all donations to the treasurer of the strike, Michael Clabby, 1855 Westminster Street, Providence, R. I.

For the General Executive Board, William L. Brower, General Secretary.

TRUE TRADES-UNIONISM.

An Address Issued to Scottish Masons by One of Their Members.

We extract the following from an address issued to the members of the United Operative Masons of Scotland on the occasion of the last annual election of travelling delegate—

Brethren, I am convinced that the trade union which can do good to the working men must be a trade union which has a central characteristic. It must recognize the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class. The trade union that does not recognize that will find itself arrayed against the working men of different trades and sometimes of their own trade according to the temporary interests of their employers. A working men's organization that is not class-conscious, a working men's organization that imagines that the interests of the employing class and the interest of the working class are one and the same, such an organization and such workers are simply appendages of the capitalist class and will be drawn into the vortex of competing capitalist conflicts. In short we must organize not only for the immediate benefits, but for the final overthrow of wage-slavery and abolition of poverty. Organization for immediate benefits will become increasingly difficult with the concentration of capital and the growth of the trust system. Already the House of Lords in their recent interpretation of the Trade Union laws have dealt a severe blow at trade unionism, and the capitalist class intends to go a step further. In the coming session of Parliament they will demand a royal commission on trade unionism and its relation to industry. The capitalist class having control of the legislature this can only result in a further limitation of the action of trade unions. The continuous uphill battle with that class for better conditions, now gaining, now losing, with every vicissitude of trade, will tend to dishearten the men unless bound together with a solidarity born of higher ideals. For the strengthening of our union much will have to be done. Educational work is required. Our returns might be made a magazine for the discussion of labor questions as well as business journal, and in this way interest the members. I believe that the time is now more than ripe for Trade Federation. I am certain the Masons as a body are in favor of this and would give their support if a ballot was taken. This and more is sadly needed, but it will be a delusion and a snare if we are not at the same time striving, as our initiation form has it, "for that position in society which is producers of all wealth we have a right to occupy."

The essential principle of sound organization are accordingly these:

1st.—A trade organization must be clear upon the fact that not until it has overthrown the capitalist system of private ownership of the machinery of production and made this the joint property of the people, thereby compelling everyone to work if he wants to live, is it safe to all possible for the workers to be at

2nd.—A labor organization must be perfectly clear upon the fact that it cannot reach safety until it has wrenched the government from the clutches of the capitalist class; and that it cannot do that unless it votes not for men but for principles, unless it votes into power its own class platform and programme—the abolition of the wage system of slavery.

3d.—A labor organization must be perfectly clear upon the fact that politics are not like religion, a private concern, any more than the wages and the hours of working men are his private concern. For the same reason that the organization dictates wages, hours, etc., in the interest of the working class, for that reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that it executes the scab in the workshop, it must execute the scab at the hustings. Brethren inspired by those principles, every step will be an advance to the final victory of our class. . . . On those principles I stand. If elected I will do my best to spread them among the men. I ask for the support only of those in sympathy, confident that whatever may be the result of the election those principles must inevitably become the guiding stars of our class.

[Thomas Fraser, in the Workers' Republic, Dublin.]

The trouble with the Boers seems to be due for the most part to the prevalence among them of carpet-baggers of an advanced type. Those Boers who were pre-English are now acting in the capacity of petty rulers and persecutors. Such rule as this is doubly bitter to the Boers who fought for what they considered the freedom of their country, and naturally there is endless friction between the two sets. The pro-British Boers received their appointments because it was deemed necessary to give them something, but it will be just as easy to take their offices away from them and turn them over to Britishers.

To-day the woollen market should open up with their samples, but the Woollen Company, owing to the strike on their hands, is unable to furnish the samples for the market, and have notified the dealers that they will not be ready for one month longer. They think that if they can hold out for this length of time they will be able to break the ranks of the strikers, as they do not think it possible that the strikers can hold out for that much longer. Now, comrades, our members in the weaving industry have made a long and excellent fight against the American Woollen Company, and it is up to you to help them to bring this fight to a successful end by assisting them financially, thus helping to place them in a position to fool the American Woollen Company by being able to hold out until the middle of next month. If this can be done, our comrades in Rhode Island feel sure of victory; but for them to be able to do this each Local Alliance of the S. T. and L. A. should AT ONCE send on whatever financial support they feel that they can contribute towards this cause; remember comrades, that a dollar NOW is worth

ONE MORE LESSON.

BY WHICH THE WORKERS SHOULD PROFIT.

The Paterson Strike and Causes That Led to Its Defeat—Fakirs, Foiled in Their Schemes of Duping Strikers, Resort to Destructive Methods.

Paterson, N. J., July 16.—The strike of the Paterson silk dyers is over, and the field of battle is strewn with the hopes and aims of the labor fakir brigade who started early in the fight to try and rope the dyers in as a dues paying attachment to their so-called labor unions.

First in this "noble waging of the class struggle" was one Paul Breen, of the C. M. I. U., whose parrot cry of organize! organized was but an echo of the cry of the labor fakir heard all over the country to-day. In the early days of the fight this gentleman was very conspicuous and when Charles H. Corrigan and W. L. Brower, of the S. T. & L. A., came here and warned the dyers of the ditch into which they have landed, Breen, on the morning after—when the two men were gone—started in to lie about the S. T. & L. A. cigarmakers scabbing it in New York. Breen was promptly challenged to prove his assertions in public debate. He sneaked out of the hall, in which the incident occurred, and was heard of no more during the strike. But the S. T. & L. A. men are not through with Mr. Breen yet, and he will hear something from them in the future.

The second duck that tried to exploit the strikers and ran up against the S. T. & L. A. was a spruce young gent answering to the name of Tevans. He is the organizer of the United Silk Workers of America. Tevans thought to succeed where Breen failed, but he had to take to the woods and the haunts of men have not heard from him since. This cleared the atmosphere for a while, but when the fakirs found that between them and their prey stood a small but impenetrable body of S. T. & L. A. men they resorted to other tactics. In this they were aided by the local press. The fakirs circulated the story that the S. T. & L. A. men were anarchists, and foreigners, who were terrorizing the other workmen. They said that the S. T. & L. A. men were a menace to the business interests of the city, and it was they, with newspaper aid, that paved the way for the calling of the troops. The millionaire-brewer-mayor was between two fires. The mill owners wanted the troops, but the brewer did not want to openly offend the workers who drink his beer. In this dilemma the labor fakirs came to his assistance by denouncing the "anarchist" element in the strike.

The "riot" that paved the way for the calling of the troops was a cut and dried affair. When the "riot" was in progress the strikers were attending a meeting at Belmont's Park, in the outskirts of the city, and knew nothing about the "riot" till after the meeting.

All of these things failed to break the strike, and the S. T. & L. A. men kept the labor fakirs, birds of prey, away from the men.

But all was not clear sailing by any means. The dirtiest fakir was yet to show his hand, and the fact that he was the chairman of the executive board of the strikers gave him unusual opportunities to carry out his plans.

Chairman James McGrath, who had a swelled head for one thing, chafed under the efforts of the S. T. & L. A. men to hold the strike down to a clear cut line.

It is thought that he had outside direction as to how he should go about it to disrupt the strike. Anyway, on July 8, there appeared in the "Guardian" of this city, over McGrath's signature, a statement, that if the strike should be lost it would be due to the Italians, who, he declared, were all anarchists. He said he would no longer stand for them. The executive board promptly deposed him as chairman. They did not expel him as they wished to investigate the case further. He should have been expelled then and there.

The executive board named James Donohue as temporary chairman, but the poison scattered by McGrath was already at work, and about 150 men went back to work. The situation might have been saved even then, but the papers continued to refer to McGrath as strike leader, and on July 12, this traitor to the working class, called the strike off. He had been deposed three days before, but all the papers came out Saturday with the big articles telling that the strike was ended. The excuse is made for McGrath by his friends that he was drunk when he did the dirty work.

A meeting was called for Sunday, July 13, but the strikers, confused by the various reports, could no longer be held in line and the strike collapsed.

The feeling of the dyers against pure and simple unionism is very bitter and a willing ear is lent now to S. T. & L. A. doctrine. The strikers acknowledged that the S. T. & L. A. men gave them due warning and they are sorry they did not heed it. The feeling is that properly handled, the strike could easily have been won.

Louis Kuhn, treasurer of the New

Jersey Federation of Labor, and Cornelius Ford, first vice-president of the federation, have been visiting the local trade and labor unions for the purpose of inducing them to affiliate with the federation and send delegates to the twenty-fourth annual convention, which will be held in the State house, Trenton, on Monday and Tuesday, August 18 and 19. Since the arrival here the delegates have been in conference with J. P. McDonnell and Adolph Cordier, of the American Federation of Labor; Keppler, of the Paschal Trades Council, and others, but Paterson, as a pure and simple stamping ground, is nearly played out. The S. T. & L. A. will profit by recent experiences.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Section Allegheny County to Give Excursion this Year.

Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., has during the past few years conducted boat excursions from Pittsburgh to various points on the Monongahela river.

The year 1902 is to witness a change in the entire programme of Section Allegheny County's day of pleasure, when it will be at home to all of its legion of friends on August 16 at Conneaut Lake, Pa.

The wisdom of making this change will at once become apparent when once the thousand and one attractions of an excursion to beautiful Conneaut Lake are compared with a monotonous twelve-hour steamboat ride on the Monongahela river.

An elegant ride of over 100 miles in a swiftly moving special train, through a country unsurpassed for charming ever-changing scenery, the recollections of which delightful trip will ever be a pleasant memory.

Fed entirely by springs beneath its surface, this queen of inland lakes looks down from an elevation of over 400 feet above the waters of Lake Erie, forty miles to the westward; and for forty miles along its charming borders nothing greets the eye but scenes of loveliness, as it were, woven by the witchery of enchantment.

To the weary toilers of our big industrial centers, there is no spot in the State so accessible, so inexpensive to reach, which at the same time presents so diversified a list of attractions as does this beautiful place.

Are you weary and worn out by heat, sickness, toil or care? Throw drugs to the dogs, and for one day bask in the sunlight of nature at Conneaut Lake, drink from the numerous springs of pure water with which the vicinity abounds, bathe in its waters, take the family rowing on its surface, and if, like Isaac Walton, you are inclined towards pictorial pleasures, no other body of water offers such inducements to the fisherman; here all kinds of game fish abound, so much so, that a few hours' patient effort are often rewarded by big catches of pike, muskellunge and other species of the finny tribe.

So well have the desires of the visitors to this ideal summer resort been anticipated, that there is not a solitary wish for legitimate sport or pleasure of any kind that cannot be immediately gratified, right then and there. This is the true of the family. The male portion of the family is not the only one whose comfort and pleasure has been considered at Conneaut Lake.

The "riot" that paved the way for the calling of the troops was a cut and dried affair. When the "riot" was in progress the strikers were attending a meeting at Belmont's Park, in the outskirts of the city, and knew nothing about the "riot" till after the meeting.

To those who love to trip the light fantastic, we desire to say that on the afternoon of August 10th the entire flooring of the huge dancing pavilion will be at the disposal of the members and friends of Section Allegheny County, music for the occasion being furnished by one of the finest orchestras in the country.

Other sports and pleasures than those alluded to, can be enjoyed without stint. Staunch steamers make frequent trips to all parts of the lake, affording a surpassing view from the water, of the hundreds of cottages, hotels, pavilions and other buildings necessary for the pleasure and comfort of the visitors and excursionists.

Figure eight toboggans, merry-go-rounds, roller coasters, exciting contests between two expert baseball teams, are among the many pleasures to be enjoyed.

And when you feel hungry or thirsty, you will find an abundance of shade and shelter where you can enjoy the refreshments you have brought with you or which can be bought on the grounds at reasonable prices.

Another pleasure which will be enjoyed by all will be a short address by our well known and popular comrades, William Adams, of Wilmerding, our candidate for Governor.

And now let us all look forward with pleasure towards the 16th of August.

Let us each and every one sell as many tickets as possible. In short, let us make it a gathering of the militant Socialists, sympathizers, friends and families of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and nearby New York.

Tickets can be secured at any P. & L. E. R. R. station, at any of the headquarters, or from any of the members.

All readers of the Party organs are invited to assist in making this excursion a success.

For tickets, further particulars or details, address

WM. J. EBERLE,
510 Wylie avenue,
Pittsburg, Pa.

P. S.—See advertisement for information as to the time and rates.

THE RUSSIAN MEETING.

IT STRIKES A WORDY BLOW FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM

Nihilism and the Yellow Journal Boomed by Freaks—Sweat Shop Victims Told They Enjoy Freedom and Opportunity—They Applaud It.

Thursday night July 17, the following letter of protest was handed into this office too late for publication in its proper department:

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is with dismay and amazement that we read an epistle in your valuable paper, defaming the character of the meeting to take place Friday, July 18, at Cooper Union.

The writer claims to be familiar with the state and the composition of the Russian Students' Society. If this should be really so, he would probably have known that this meeting has been called, not by the Russian Students' Society, but by five different ones, among which the Russian Students' Society is only one.

The attack by your correspondent seems to go, if not by a willing, then unwilling, servant of Russian despotism.

As far as the truthfulness of his charge against the Russian Students' Society, we will leave it to them to answer it according to deserts. The five societies are the Algemener Arbeiter Bund, Branch New York, Socialist Club, Friends of Russian Freedom, Polish Socialist Party, and last, but not the least, the Russian Students' Society.

Secretary for the Conference,
A. Hillman Russin.

July 17, 1902.

The letter which caused the "dismay and amazement" is characterized as written by a servant of Russian despotism, appeared in THE PEOPLE of Wednesday of last week as follows:

"Those Russian Students."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—My attention has been called to an editorial in the Yellow Journal boom ing a mass meeting purporting to be held by a so-called "Russian Student's Society" for the purpose of securing a free government in Russia. As one who is perfectly familiar with the membership of this so-called society, I desire to state that they are neither Russians nor students, but a lot of shyster lawyers and ex-political office-holders, who are seeking self-advertisement. These men were never attached to the Russian revolutionary Socialist movement and were conspicuous in Russia by their absence.

SWEDISH SUFFRAGE STRIKE

It's Echoes on this Side of the Atlantic.

The readers of THE PEOPLE know that the recent universal suffrage strike conducted by the Social Democrats of Sweden ended in a fiasco. This, however, the Social Democrats themselves don't admit. They say that the general strike was nothing but a demonstration, never meant to hurt anybody. It was a review of forces, intended to show the powers that be, that if the workers would proceed seriously, they would, indeed, not be so easily dismissed. And the "strike" fulfilled its ends, they claim. The movement still moves, and if the government does not do anything in the matter during the next two years, then the real fight will start. Then there will be a real general strike and not a show of forces, and the wronged workers will get their full justice as Swedish citizens.

In my next communication I will show that the consequences of the demonstration strike were such, that it would be hard to conceive of any worse ones, had the strike been a real political fight. For the present I want to give a glimpse into the manner by which this universal suffrage movement is kept going. And that glimpse will be gotten at a part played right here in America.

On Saturday night, June 14 last, there was held in Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 160 Third avenue, New York City, a meeting called by the agents of the Swedish Social Democrats for the purpose of discussing the subject: "Can we, the Swedes of this country, do anything whereby to help our brethren of Sweden to acquire their right as citizens?" The meeting had been advertised in "Arbetaren," as well as in the capitalistic Swedish weekly of this city, "Nordstjernan" (the North Star), and beside that it was announced by no smaller a publication than the kangaroo "Worker." Also quite a number of handbills announcing the meeting had been thrown out during the preceding week. The result was that twenty-seven Swedes assembled at the said time and place, of whom about one-fourth were members of the S. L. P. "Nordstjernan" did not seem to have brought any of them; it would rather appear the "Worker" had been the most powerful medium, for with the exception of the S. L. P. members, the participants of the meeting were all more or less in sympathy with, if not members of, the American specimen of the Social Democracy. The meeting was opened with the reading of an appeal to Swedish people in America, gotten up in print by the executive committee of the movement for the acquirement of the universal suffrage. The appeal was printed in Stockholm and had probably been spread broadcast in this country, although we knew nothing of it at the office of "Arbetaren" before that meeting.

I will not give a translation of that circular; it is sufficient to say that it was an urgent appeal for monies whereby to carry on the "fight" that was, and is still, going on for justice to our brethren in Sweden. The result of the meeting was that the S. L. P. members (with one exception), left the hall, and the rest elected a committee of seven to "carry on the fight," or rather the collection bag, on this side of the Atlantic. The S. L. P. members had taken no opposing part in the discussion, and so the reporter to the Swedish-party paper, "Social Demokraten," could report that although the meeting was "not so well attended as could have been wished, it was on the other hand remarkable for its unity of purpose, in spite of the damnable fanaticism that otherwise has brought so much discord within the labor movement."

At the meeting a copy of the appeal was given for publication in "Arbetaren," and when it was published the editor of that paper gave his view of the question, which, I presume, in the main is held also by other Swedish comrades. The committee of seven have tried to interest some of the large capitalistic Swedish papers in the country, but without much success.

As the comments of "Arbetaren" not only gives the position of our Swedish comrades to this suffrage movement, but also gives a summing up of the contents of the appeal itself, as well as of the latest moves of the suffrage movement of the Swedish Social Democracy, I will here reproduce it in full.

"WHAT IS THE POSITION THAT OUGHT TO BE TAKEN BY SWEDISH MEMBERS OF THE S. L. P. TOWARDS THE APPEAL FOR MONIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN SWEDEN?"

"That question has become the order of the day with the attempts that are being made from the outside of our party to interest agents of 'Arbetaren' and other comrades, and to make them active for such a collection of monies among the Swedes of this country. The appeal published in this issue had not been sent to either 'Arbetaren' or any party section, but was put to our disposition only at the meeting reported last week."

"Now, what is the position that class-conscious workingmen and comrades ought to hold concerning this matter? We are herewith going to give our conception of that question."

"It is natural enough that when one is going to make any sacrifices one considers it only fair to get full particulars as to the possible value thereof. A Socialist is willing to sacrifice time, energy and money, but only that, which can benefit the revolutionary Socialist propagandas. Upon compromising and so-called reform movements he would not spend a cent, for he knows that they are only negotiations with the enemy, capitalism, and he also knows that such negotiations are absolutely valueless. And if he did not know it he will be convinced of it by the ineffectiveness of the tactics of the Social Democrats."

"In the circular issued by the executive committee before the strike it was said, as we remember, literally, that the congress (of the party) held some

talk about 'the struggle for conquest of the universal suffrage that the Swedish people have been conducting during a long succession of years,' etc."

"Now, that is a misrepresentation of the real facts. 'The struggle,' so far has on the side of the Social Democrats been a constant compromising and cooperation with the 'Liberals' and the Radicals; it has been a steady walking around with the 'sack of the beggar.' Petitions to the King and the Riksdag, demonstrations, so-called 'Peoples Parliaments'—such are the innocent moves upon which the Liberals and the Radicals have been very willing to see the Social Democrats spend all their energies."

"When the strike resolution came, then we expected to see the Social Democrats throw away the 'sack of the beggar' and make a reality of the struggle."

"But no, the leaders reduced the struggle to nothing but a circus affair. They did not want to repel their allies and declared that the 'demonstration' (it was no longer a struggle), would last only two or three days. The result could be but one. The ones in power do not retreat for demonstrations."

"Now that the bourgeois party, the so-called Liberals, has betrayed the people in its struggle," etc.—the appeal goes on to say:

"Then we must ask the Social Democracy in Sweden, did the Liberals not always betray the people, that is, the working class? Have not we, and probably also a small minority of class-conscious party members of Sweden, ever warned against compromises with capitalist parties of all colors? Surely it can't be expected of us, class-conscious workers of America, that we shall make pecuniary sacrifices for a movement that still continues to be led by, and consequently to its majority consists of, compromise-loving elements. That the leaders in Stockholm have understood how inconsistent such a request would be is shown by the fact that they did not address themselves to the Swedish organ of the S. L. P., 'Arbetaren,' asking for the publication of the appeal and for the commendations of its contents. They have gone about it in other ways, well knowing that the members of the S. L. P. and the supporters of 'Arbetaren' are energetic and trustworthy workers for that which they can be made interested in."

"The suffrage movement in Sweden is not conducted in such a way and by such hands that it is worth the support of class-conscious workers and Socialists."

"But let us make a supposition. Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that the fight is throughout honest, that even the tactics of the Social Democrats were not altogether to be condemned. Even in that case to a class-conscious Socialist the question must arise: 'Whereby can I best serve the Socialist movement; by supporting with all my might the S. L. P., its campaigns and its organs, or by supporting the movement for universal suffrage in Sweden?'

"The fight with the capitalist class that we are conducting in this country is a fight in the front line. Nobody will deny that. Nowhere is the capitalist class so strong, so well entrenched, so mighty as in this country. It is against this powerful part of the capitalist class that we are here standing face to face and this our immediate fight requires all of our attention."

"On the other hand, even admitted that our support could become effective for the Swedish suffrage movement, we would have absolutely no warrant that we would serve the cause of international Socialism by supporting the Social Democrats. The universal suffrage cannot be a means to Socialist fight but in the hands of class-conscious Socialists. But when we know that the Swedish Social Democrats confess their allegiance to 'new tendencies of the Socialist Democracy,' that is to the tendencies that essentially have scratched out the words class struggle and revolution from their platforms, and put in common, and reform instead, then it is quite sure that should we send money to Sweden with the aim of making propaganda, then we would rather send it to a small body of class-conscious Socialists, that, spurning all politics of compromise, puts all its energy upon the task of spreading genuine Socialist ideas and Socialist science, rather than send it to the compromising Social Democrats. In other words, we contend that a class-conscious Socialist organization in Sweden, even if it be numerically so weak that it would be of no consequence at all at the decision of the suffrage question, would better deserve our pecuniary support, if we were to give any, than does the suffrage movement when conducted by the Social Democrats. Of what good would the suffrage be to the workers of Sweden if they were not to use it class-consciously and with a revolutionary aim? But in such a way they will never use it before they accept revolutionary, class-conscious Socialism. The Socialist movement stands above the suffrage movement."

"There is still another thing in the appeal that we want to draw attention to. It speaks, namely, of the victims of the suffrage movement. And other victims have been added to the list since the issuance of the appeal, a number of workers having been persecuted for taking part in the general strike."

"Tragical, that must be admitted. But the situation only brings out the tactics of the Social Democrats in all the more tragical a light. For the question must be put: When the acquiescence to the capitalistic interests was so great with the executive committee of the Labor Party, that it immediately before the strike announced in the most expressive manner, through the spreading of a hundred thousand of circulars, that the 'fight,' the 'general strike,' was not to be a real fight or a real pressure upon the Riksdag, but only a demonstration, kept fully under control; when use, then, had this acquiescence, seeing that the proletarian would all the same have to suffer for the consequences? Does not that show that it is just as dangerous to pull a hair of the capitalistic tiger as to seriously go for its life?"

"In the circular issued by the executive committee before the strike it was said, as we remember, literally, that the congress (of the party) held some

time previously, 'did not yet deem the time ripe for a general strike in the real sense of that word, i. e., an economic pressure upon society extensive and persistent enough to force the ruling class to make any concessions. But it recommends a cessation of work, a rest from labor during the two or three days that the Riksdag debates, an experimental move giving the warning: this is only the commencement, next time it will be far more serious, if still you have the audacity to deny us our self-evident citizen rights!'

"If the leaders had gone about it in the opposite direction, if they had announced that the Labor Party really meant it seriously with its struggle, then, probably, something would have been gained; in that case also, the sacrifices would not have been made in vain, and the strikers could have expected sympathy from the class-conscious workers of all countries."

"The leaders in the executive committee went about their business exactly in such a way as if we imagine that a strike committee were to announce before an economic suspension of work: 'Our intention is only to show the employers what a power we possess. This strike will only last two or three days. Next time it will be far more serious if he still has check enough to resist our demands.' Is not it obvious that the employer would only laugh at such a 'struggle'? He would calmly await the end of the three days, and after that he would wait for the 'next time.' And that would be all the more convenient, if like the rulers of the Riksdag of Sweden, he could securely depend upon it that it would take at least three whole years before the 'next time.' Which time of grace he would be sure to use to the fullest extent in making his preparations for the coming fight. That which this year to the rulers in the Riksdag could have been a thorough surprise, will assuredly not be so three years from now. And thanks to Social Democratic strategy and tactics, the suffrage question will stand just as 'near' to its solution as it did before 'the struggle.'

VICTOR FUNKE.

CASH WANTED!
"Socialist" Party Can't Live on "Union" Support Alone.

The "Socialist" party needs funds and the freaks are evidently not coming up with the stuff. The salaries of the revolutionists must be paid. The trades unions have proved a good milch cow, but so many of them have strikes on their hands that they cannot contribute to the "propaganda" fund from which the \$2,000 per year reverends derive their salaries.

But why should the freaks come up? Shouldn't the "movement" be a source of income to them as well as anyone else?

Evidently autonomy still prevails in the "Socialist" party. Seventeen State committees don't yap any dues and the National Secretary has to raise the wind to pay, not his own, but the office help's salaries.

The following is a copy of the circular letter which reveals these things. It is being sent to all State secretaries. The circular states that a crisis exists in the labor world—wonder if it is as critical as the financial crisis that exists in the "Socialist" party?

DEAR COMRADE:

Circumstances oblige us to urge you to send us national dues at the earliest possible date, and we also suggest that you issue a special request to your locals to pay up for June as promptly as possible. Extraordinary circumstances existing at this time call for a general rallying of the movement, which cannot be accomplished without the co-operation of the respective State Committees. There are seventeen State Committees at this moment who have not remitted national dues for May.

"A crisis exists in the labor movement, owing to the great miners' strike, which is putting our national organization to a very severe test. The Pennsylvania State Committee has not sufficient means at its disposal to meet the requirements of the strike situation in that State, and its appeal for funds through the party press has elicited an inadequate response. They have appealed to us to assist them by sending additional speakers to that State, which we are most willing to do, but regret that just at this time so many State Committees are dilatory in sending national dues. We are contributing \$10 per week toward Comrade Mailly's expenses in Pennsylvania, and we have gone to considerable expense to arrange a lecture tour for Comrade Geiger in the same State, which he began on June 25th. At the same time we have been to quite heavy expense in arranging Chase's tour through the trade unions and party locals. We have also gone to considerable expense in maintaining Comrade H. C. Darrah as a propagandist through the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

"We respectfully submit that we are doing all that can be expected of us with the very limited resources at our disposal. We have sent out special appeals to every local in the country for contributions to our special strike propaganda fund. We are already beginning to receive results from this. Our cash receipts during the past few months have not averaged much over \$500 per month. Were it not for the fact that the trade unions are contributing so heavily to the expenses of our propaganda, we could not possibly carry it forward on the scale that has been and is being maintained. I beg to remind the comrades that the average receipt of this office per month would not much more than pay the expenses and salary, for one month, of a first class organizer, A. F. of L. In conclusion, I again urge that you co-operate with us, and meet the national crisis in the general labor movement. My bank account for the past two weeks has wavered between \$6 and \$8, and I have had to borrow money to-day to pay the salaries of our office help."

Yours fraternally,

National Secretary.

NEWS FROM...

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

THE AMERICAN WORKMAN'S GOLDEN AGE.

MINE EXPLOSIONS.

Coal Operator Blames Corrupt Labor Unionists for Them.

Pittsburg, July 12.—J. B. Corey is a typical coal operator, pluck-me-store and all; and as mean as any other coal dealer. He has just rushed into print upon the Johnstown disaster, as you will see by the enclosed clipping. This calamity just did not happen in his mine, that is all the difference. In every case of a strike, right or wrong, he is for the miners. At such times, he has an irresponsible itching for rushing into print; quotes scriptures by the chapter and comes out strong on Law and order, etc., etc. He is a loud-shouting Hell-fire and damnation free Methodist—what ever in the Devil that is. However, in this case he speaks the truth and I know it.

(ENCLOSURE.)

"HE BLAMES THE POLITICIANS.

J. B. Corey Draws a Lesson from the Rolling Mill Mine Disaster.

"One of the oldest coal producers of the Pittsburg district, J. B. Corey, said yesterday, relative to the disaster at the Rolling Mill mine of the Cambria Steel Company, at Johnstown:

The disaster at Johnstown is one of the legitimate results of State and National paternalism that seems to have taken so strong a hold on a large part of the people, and by which a lot of drones, parasites and heelers or house politicians have fastened themselves upon all the various trades by which the people earn their living.

Take the coal miners: Through the aid of the press and political bosses, who cater for the patronage and vote-support of the miners, see the result. They first get as many men as they can tied up in the miners' union, and other labor organizations. Then these unions are controlled by the lazy parasites, who manage to get themselves elected as officials of the unions. Then they in turn work the political bosses, get control of municipal, State and National legislatures. In return for their support, the bosses secure the enactment of legislation that creates the paternal offices by whom the labor parasites get official jobs at high salaries. To secure hold on their office, they manage to get themselves created or appointed examiners of the qualifications for mine inspectors, fire-bosses, pit bosses and like officers, requiring knowledge and experience, making it obligatory for the employer to engage some one of those whose qualifications have been certified to by these same examiners.

The operators are relieved from all responsibility and liability for their lack in safeguards—the State having relieved them by its assumption of determining the qualifications of the men who are its officials as inspectors and so on—in their properties for the protection of human life. The result is that often before the ink is dry on the 'inspector's' report that asserts that the mine was examined and found in tip-top condition, we hear of such disasters as that this morning's 'Post' tells us.

Fifty years' experience has convinced us that committing the safety of the workers upon charity that the author of the American Golden Age grows most ridiculous. Treating of the crisis of 1837 he cites Mr. Meyer as follows: "Not less than ten thousand persons were in utter poverty and had no other means of surviving the winter than those afforded by the charity of friends." That is certainly bad; but what would the author of the American Workman's Golden Age say if he were to read that in the month of June the United Hebrew Charities received and dealt with 3,978 applications for relief, representing, according to that organization, 13,260 individuals! While this undoubtedly is a greater number of workers subsisting on charity than in 1837, the author may be inclined to say that it is not a fair comparison, as the population is much larger now than then. In answer it may be said that this is not a crisis, but a prosperity which is so much in its favor; and that the figures given concern but one of the many charity organizations of the city, and take no account whatever of private beneficence. Were the entire figures of charity known there is on doubt in the mind of the writer that the proportion of distress in this "prosperity" year of 1892, would be as great as that of the crisis year of 1837. Just think of it! here is a charity which has in June, a month in which appeals for relief are less than in winter, applications for relief affecting 13,260 persons! What must the figures be for the entire year? The Society Saint Vincent De Paul of Brooklyn, a Catholic charity, relieved 50,000 cases of poverty and destitution last year. The superintendent of the Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home, a Protestant charity, is authority for the statement that here are 40,000 men in the Bowery lodging houses daily struggling to prevent being socially submerged, are watched with much concern by his organization. This is as large a body of men as there were persons afflicted by the 6 years crisis of 1844, according to the author with the golden spectacles. These figures might be augmented and made to show that, no matter in what period it may be, the present is not as bad as that of the crisis year of 1837.

A local capitalist newspaper in commenting upon Corey's statements rather ingeniously traces the trouble back to the pluck-me-stores and the revolting practices of the operators. Here is the editorial:

"IS MINE INSPECTION A FARCE?

It is terrible to reflect on the immense loss of life and injury to persons every year in Pennsylvania in the operation of the coal industry, and the ineffectiveness of methods adopted in the way of regulation and prevention. In the war going on all the time between labor and the forces of nature, or the dangers of carelessness and negligence or a lack of due protection of human life, as many lives are lost as in some of the great battles of the world. In this State in the last twenty years upward of twenty thousand lives have been lost in mining operations, and there have been probably twice that number of persons injured or maimed for life. This is a dishonor to our civilization, and largely discounts our vaunted industrial progress. Is it any wonder the miners stand for a discontented, angry and often lawless class of the population?

Mr. J. B. Corey, an independent coal operator and mine worker for nearly fifty years, in an interview elsewhere printed, discussed this subject from the standpoint of practical experience and knowledge. While we may not agree with all that Mr. Corey says, for he is apt to state his case strongly and with some exaggeration, yet he brings out some points that call for careful inquiry. The most important is that State supervision is not so effective in guarding against mining horrors as the private inspection of the coal operators, when the full responsibility was placed on their shoulders. With the State agents or inspectors to share the responsibility the operators and miners have abandoned their close watchfulness and restricted their preventive measures. This question has been raised before, both in the anthracite and bituminous mining regions. Mr. Corey maintains that official inspection and watchfulness have lost their value because politics has been allowed to drift into the selection of inspectors, and the worst kind of machine politics at that. The inspectors and bosses get office as the reward of party service and sometimes because of their "pull."

Strictly Hand made

BUFFO

TINY SPICY HAVANAS
10, 15 & 20c Packages

If you cannot get them of your dealer, write to the

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

MAKERS

98th Street and First Avenue, New York

NEWS FROM...

THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

The fight of the Lancashire cotton manufacturers to prevent the destruction of their cotton trade, which is being gobbed up by America and India, is of interest to students of decentralization and concentration. The fact that Lancashire, which was once the center of the production of cotton goods, is engaged in such a struggle will be, in the eyes of its disciples a verification of the decentralization of industry.

At all events the duty is imperative that the miners should be protected in their hazardous occupations. No class can make stronger appeal based on

FACTS FOR WORKERS

What The Census Figures For 1900 Reveal.

The Amount of Idleness, During "Prosperity"—The Increase in the Productivity of Labor Power—The Decrease in the Worker's Earnings and the Increase in the Cost of Living Strikingly Set Forth—Concrete Illustrations of the Step Downwards Taken by the American Working Class During the Decade Including 1890—1900

With all its deficiencies and fraudulencies, there are certain facts which the census of 1900 cannot hide from view. Upon some of them it actually casts a light that was not expected by those who knew of the efforts made to conceal them.

Take, for instance, the amount of enforced idleness—that is, the numbers of that reserve army of unemployed labor, which, even in times of industrial activity like the present, is strong enough to be used with deadly effect by the capitalist class against the employed. We remember the time when Mr. Carroll D. Wright, then chief of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau, not only pooh-poohed the "notion" that under any circumstances it could be so much as one-fifth of the wage-working force, but showed "statistically," therefore "beyond dispute," that for one of the "depression" years in the early eighties, it was about seven per cent. in his own great manufacturing state. Now comes the census and shows that in the busy year 1900, the "average number" of wage-workers employed in the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of Massachusetts was 497,000, but that the "highest number" employed in any one month of that year was 623,000.

Need we ask Mr. Wright what this means? Surely any school boy can tell us. If there was at any time in 1900 an available working force of at least 623,000, and if the average number employed during the year was only 497,000, then the average number of the unemployed army for the whole year in Mr. Wright's State were at least 126,000, or even 20 per cent. We say, "at least," for it is not to be supposed that even the maximum figure of 623,000 included every available worker in Massachusetts. Again, if the average number employed was 497,000, there must have been times when it was considerably less, and when the "reserve army" was consequently greater in proportion.

Those conditions were not especial to Massachusetts. They existed in every State. In Pennsylvania, the greatest number employed at any one time was 8,838 millions of dollars (factory prices). The total amount of wages paid to the 5,320,000 workers who produced it was 2,330 millions of dollars.

THE "SHARE OF LABOR" WAS THEREFORE 27 PER CENT. OF THE VALUE OF ITS PRODUCT AT FACTORY PRICES.

Now bear in mind that the value of the product, as given in the census and as stated above, is computed at its factory price. Of course, the workingman does not buy from the retail dealer at such prices. The process through which the purchasing power of his wages is reduced on the retail market, is fully explained in the "Socialist Almanac" (pages 176-178), where account is duly taken of the difference between the factory and the retail price in the calculations made on such insufficient data as were supplied by the census of 1890. This difference was estimated in the "Almanac" at fifty per cent.; a very moderate and we might say very low estimate, considering all the profits made by transporters, wholesalers, brokers, retail dealers, etc., at every step on the way from the place of production to the home of the consumer. By applying the same arithmetic treatment to the more complete data supplied by the census of 1900, we find that in that year THE ACTUAL SHARE OF LABOR IN ITS PRODUCT, RETAIL PRICE WAS EIGHTEEN PER CENT.

This is less than one-fifth; but, to simplify matters, let us say one-fifth. The shoemaker, then, in conjunction with the farm laborer, who raises cattle, with the journeyman butcher who slaughters and skins that cattle, with the journeyman tanner, who converts the skin of that cattle into shoe leathers, etc., etc., makes, say five pairs of shoes, and does even get enough money to buy one, since the total wages paid for the five pairs of shoes to all the workers who have in various ways and degrees contributed to their production, transportation and distribution, must come out of the one pair. And so with the tailor and his five coats, with the hatter and his five hats; with the miller and his five barrels of flour, etc., etc.

But it may be asked, "What becomes of the four pairs of shoes and the four coats and the four hats and the four barrels of flour, etc., that the worker produced but does not get?" And it may further be observed: "The capitalist class, which appropriates all these surplus values, cannot consume them, since it constitutes only a minority of the population." Ay, such would obviously be the case, if all the wage-workers were employed in producing things of the kind only that their own class is able to buy. But the capitalist class controls production, directs it, orders it. Of every five workers it therefore employs one only in producing the so-called "necessaries" for all. The four others are employed in producing luxuries or in creating forms of property property that the capitalist class alone can own or enjoy. So long, however, as capitalism remains in the competitive stage, production is more or less speculative, chaotic, disorderly; and a surplus is occasionally created which cannot find

an outlet. But we shall not here anticipate on the "Crisis" subject, which, on account of its importance, we must reserve for special treatment.

Since the census of 1900 was taken, an enormous increase has occurred in the price of "working class necessities" and in the production of "capitalistic commodities," while the money earnings of labor have upon the whole sensibly decreased, owing chiefly to the further perfection of machinery and the consequent substitution of unskilled for skilled workers. The "share of labor in its product," which in 1900 was no doubt smaller than at any previous time in the history of this country, has, therefore, continued to decline and a further step downwards has been taken by the American working class in these times of "highest prosperity."

In conclusion, let us observe that this expression, "the share of labor," is rightly obnoxious to the class-conscious, scientific Socialist, who knows the meaning of words and the value of correct language in economic education. The man who is robbed does not "share" with the robber; he is robbed, purely and simply. Nor does the Socialist consider that the extent to which the worker is robbed by the capitalist is a fundamental question. He rightly holds that the workers should not be robbed at all, and, therefore, works for the abolition of the robbery system, known as capitalism. The robber must go; that is, the capitalist must go. Nevertheless, it is proper, it is essential, that in the coming Congressional campaign the facts here presented as concrete illustrations of the workings of capitalism, be submitted to the masses of workers, among whom the Republican prosperity howlers and the Democratic sidetrackers will competitively "work" this fall harder than they ever did for the maintenance of that system by its own victims.

LUCIEN SANIAL.

AGREEMENTS WANTED.

Chicago, July 18.—Renewed activity on the part of the Chicago business men followed the settlement of the freight-handlers' and teamsters' strike, and at the close of business hours Wednesday night thousands of tons of freight had been sent to and from the various freight depots. Every one of the 24,000 strikers who could obtain employment had returned to work by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The strike, it is estimated, cost the business men of Chicago ten million dollars, and in order to guard against such a contingency in the future they are preparing to inaugurate an educational campaign in opposition to the sympathetic strike.

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this weapon. The business interests which suffered through the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes.

On the other hand the labor unions are fighting to secure the right to agree agreements for the purpose of ordering sympathetic strikes.

The freight handlers blame the national officers of the teamsters for the loss of the strike. They declare that the strike shows the necessity for incorporating in all agreements a reservation which will permit strikes.

Credit for the settlement is given to the State Board of Arbitration. It was the adoption of the suggestions by that board which led to the action of the freight handlers' union declaring the struggle with the railroads at an end.

THE DROUGHT

Still no sign of rain on the parched and arid tracts of Queensland and New South Wales, the States most affected. Thousands of miles can be traversed with not a living thing or a blade of grass to be seen. An Australian Mendelssohn is required to compose a musical tone-picture to express its full effect. No Elijah is forthcoming to accomplish a miracle.

Food is becoming ever scarcer and dearer, threatening to reach a famine; and yet Australia has had some splendid seasons the last few years. More wheat has been grown than local consumption demanded, and we became exporters. Butter, cheese, and poultry products were exported. The best cattle and mutton were also sent out of the country. We have had abundant fruit harvests. Yet with all this plenty in good years, we are now face to face with almost empty granaries and food supplies. Even in Sydney, unless rain soon comes, the metropolis will have an alarming shortage in its water supply.

Meanwhile no intelligent effort is proposed to solve the Australian problem, the conservation of water—the chief need all the time. Capitalistic anarchy and profit-grinding have squeezed the last drops of moisture in dividends. Miners have delved, shearers have shorn, flocks and herds have been reared and guarded by the workers of the bush—and the non-workers have reaped all the benefits; they are squealing now only because their share of surplus values is decreasing, and they fear having to go to work.

The "British investor" (to whom we are in pawn) is getting alarmed, and "something" is demanded of Federal and State governments as "the logic of politics" by the class who rule. There is a solution of the drought problem, but it will be effected only when the nationalization of the land and all the means of life are accomplished, and the people as a whole are the proprietors. The working class can bring about Socialism by their votes.—Sydney, Australia, People.

But it may be asked, "What becomes of the four pairs of shoes and the four coats and the four hats and the four barrels of flour, etc., that the worker produced but does not get?" And it may further be observed: "The capitalist class, which appropriates all these surplus values, cannot consume them, since it constitutes only a minority of the population." Ay, such would obviously be the case, if all the wage-workers were employed in producing things of the kind only that their own class is able to buy. But the capitalist class controls production, directs it, orders it. Of every five workers it therefore employs one only in producing the so-called "necessaries" for all. The four others are employed in producing luxuries or in creating forms of property property that the capitalist class alone can own or enjoy.

The value of these materials must be deducted in order to obtain the "net product"; that is, the value actually added to the materials in question by the labor employed in those industries. The importance of doing



JAMES CONNOLLY.

THE IRISH AGITATOR.

SKETCH OF JAMES CONNOLLY, WHO WILL TOUR THIS COUNTRY.

A PROLETARIAN IN EARLY TRAINING—WELL EDUCATED IN THE SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE—ONCE IRISH NATIONALIST OF EXTREME TYPE—WELL VERSED IN IRISH HISTORY, INDEFATIGABLE PROPAGANDIST AND EXCELLENT SPEAKER—FOUNDER OF THE IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY.

James Connolly, whom the Irish Socialist Republican Party has selected to tour this country under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, was born in 1860 near Clowes in the County of Monaghan, Ireland.

The labor unions will be asked to forego the use of this weapon. The business interests which suffered through the strike will join in pledging themselves, it is said, not to sign union agreements which do not guard them against these strikes.

Particulars concerning his early training and education are scarce, because there was none, for Connolly was "dragged up" like most proletarian boys. Connolly is, nevertheless, well-educated. His education is of that kind which comes from conflict with circumstances, and the constant reasoning on and analysis of those circumstances. His whole character has been colored by these experiences, which have been bitter. He has a deep hatred of those social institutions that have weighed so heavily on the working class. Connolly was, in early years a nationalist of the extreme type. He was not long in finding out the insufficiency of the nationalist ideal, and soon turned for salvation to Socialism.

James Connolly has a profound knowledge of ancient and modern history, especially in its applicability to the problems of social development. He is particularly well versed in Irish history, especially in the revolutionary phases of it. Connolly excels as no experience within our experience here, in the following and applying of abstract economic principles and historic parallels to the ordinary phases of our social life.

On the formation of the Centenary Committee to arrange for the celebration of the Irish insurrection of 1798, Connolly was appointed one of the delegates of the I. S. R. P. to that committee until the Socialist Republicans withdrew, owing to the refusal of the committee to pass a resolution limiting membership to those who agreed with the republican principles of those whose memory they were honoring. He also produced and published a series of "88 Readings, in which were reprinted for the first time the most important writings, manifestoes, etc., of the United Irishmen.

On the foundation of the Workers' Republic in 1898 as the official organ of the I. S. R. P., Connolly was appointed editor, a position which he has held ever since. He also wrote under the nom-de-plume of "Spalpin" and has produced under the auspices of this party various pamphlets, "Erin's Hope," "Home Thrusts," "New Evangel," "Socialism and Nationalism."

The Irish Socialist Republican Party, held the first public meeting in Ireland to protest against the Transvaal war, Connolly being one of the principal speakers. Again on the occasion when the Colonial Secretary visited Ireland and a public meeting of protest against the war called by the Transvaal Committee was prohibited by the government, Connolly was appointed chairman of the meeting which the Transvaal Committee attempted to hold in defiance of the authorities and for his action in accepting the post was arrested and fined.

In person, Connolly is about medium height, with the expressive grey eyes and black hair and eyebrows, which are said to be typical of the Celt. He conceals a highly sensitive and high-strung nervous system under an exterior of almost unvarying imperturbability.

In this occasion, Mr. Willie Redmond, M. P., after advising the people to hold their meeting and defy the police, privately stayed within doors himself, leaving to a woman, Miss Gonne, the Republican Nationalist, and the Socialists, the task of facing the police.

Connolly was also chosen secretary of the committee which was formed by the anti-Loyalist bodies of Dublin on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit in April, 1900.

Connolly has acted as Secretary to all the Election Committees of the Dublin Socialists since the passing of the Local Government (Ireland) Act of 1890, first enfranchising the Irish workers in the municipalities.

He was Socialist Labor candidate for Woodlawn Ward at last elections and polled 431 votes, in spite of the fact that the electors were told by the priests that they could not as Catholics vote for a Socialist; that the Roman Catholic clergy worked against him; that the Home Rule politicians threw all their power in the scale against him, that the saloon keepers debauched the constituency with bribes and drunks to keep him out and that the Tory and Home Rule vote was exerted in favor of his opponent.

Connolly is an unskilled laborer, and has been successfully a carter, a navy builder's laborer, shipyard laborer, proof reader on a newspaper, and followed various other minor occupations.

MARK DEERING.

Dublin, Ireland, July 8.

ITINERARY OF IRISH AGITATION.

Socialist Labor Party, National Headquarters.

New York, July 15, 1902.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Executive Committee, in casting up the responses of Sections to the circular issued in the matter of the Irish agitator, consider it necessary to submit a preliminary schedule of the dates to be set, in order to arrive at a definite understanding with the various State Executive Committees and Sections. At the same time, we desire to give other information bearing upon this tour of agitation.

We have received word from Dublin that James Connolly is the comrade selected by the Party in Ireland, and we have been assured that he is most competent to expound the cause. He is to sail from Liverpool on September 4 on one of the White Star liners. These generally make the passage inside of 8 days, but making due allowance for possible delay, Section New York has called its meeting for Sept. 15.

The Assembly Districts of Section New York have pledged enough to more than cover the expenses of his stay in this city. After the meeting in New York City, three days have been set aside for Westchester Co., N. Y., which Section has pledged \$30.

After that:—

NEW JERSEY, Sept. 19-21. (Pledges—Union County, \$5; Passaic County, \$10; North Hudson, \$11).

CONNECTICUT, September 22-25. (Pledges—Rockville, \$10; Hartford, \$25; New Haven, \$5).

MASSACHUSETTS, Sept. 26-Oct. 6. (Pledges—Fall River, \$14; Lynn, \$10; Everett, \$10; Lowell, \$5; Medford, \$5; Boston, \$25; Lawrence, \$5; Holyoke, \$5; Worcester, \$12).

NEW YORK: Oct. 7-12. (Pledges, outside of N. Y. and Westchester Counties—Rochester, \$5; Schenectady, \$10; Troy, \$50).

PENNSYLVANIA, (Allegheny Co.) Oct. 13-15. (Pledges—Branch 26, Allegheny Co., \$10; Easton, \$5).

OHIO, Oct. 16-18. (Pledges—Columbus, \$7.50; Dayton, \$25).

KENTUCKY, Oct. 19-20. (Pledges—Louisville, \$20).

INDIANA: Oct. 21-22. (Pledges—Indianapolis, \$15).

ILLINOIS, Oct. 23-24. (Pledges—Chicago, \$10 per month).

Michigan and Wisconsin do not consider their field favorable, hence the next State will be—

MINNESOTA, Oct. 25-27. (Pledges—Minneapolis, \$25; Duluth, \$10).

Then South to

MISSOURI, Oct. 28-29. (Pledges—St. Louis, \$23).

There is nothing in Kansas and that State would have to be crossed to reach COLORADO, Nov. 1-6. (Pledges—Grand Junction, \$25; Colorado Springs, \$5; Teller County, \$10).

This schedule, as remarked before, is a preliminary one. If there is any shifting to be done, it must be done without delay. For the sake of convenience, the N. E. C. will deal with the State Committees only, these to apportion the time of the agitator within their jurisdiction. As fast as final dates are set they will be published in THE PEOPLE. Due care must be taken by the State Committees to so arrange the rotation of the dates as to cause no unnecessary loss of time and fare.

We are informed by the Irish Socialist Republican Party that Comrade Connolly can remain until the middle of November; but that time can probably be shifted if need be. We shall see with what measure of success the tour is attended and can then provide for what additional time there may be at our disposal.

In order to facilitate the work of advertising the meetings called by the Sections, we have had prepared, through the Labor News Co.:

1.) A poster, 9x12. These will be furnished at \$1.00 per 100.

2.) A handbill, at \$1.50 per 1,000.

3.) A card, at \$2.00 per 1,000.

We shall keep the type for these standards, filling in date and place of meeting to suit, and run off what quantity a Section may order of any one or two or all three of these. Ample time must be given to fill orders.

In regard to the itinerary, the State Committees are called upon to make definite and final report not later than August 1, 1902.

Sections must remit their pledges not later than August 15, 1902.

For the National Executive Committee,

HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary.

"Virtue is its own reward," and you can claim the reward at any time, and if it pleases you, you can collect it. The amount of satisfaction there is in this reward is not told by many people, because it seems to be one of those few things that almost every man is willing to allow every other man to possess in full.

A Chicago person, named Charles Starkweather, recently collected this reward, together with ten cents for his pains, and he was not at all pleased with it. He did not pat himself on the back, nor did he perform any other feat of self-gratification. He had found \$40,118, and when he returned it to the woman to whom it belonged, or who possessed it, she, in an excess of squandering, recognized his virtue, and his paid up policy of honesty, to the extent of one dime, coin of the Republic. Now Charles has some of the traits of other men, and when he found how much he had received, he kicked himself, which is just as easy a thing to do as to pat yourself on the back. He had his virtue, and therewith its own reward, but he made the air of his city hot with the way he said things about the woman who had given him a dime more than he should have received. His greed overcame him, and he thought that \$40,117.90 was considerably to have had saved to one, be that one man or woman, for the small price of virtue and ten cents.

DIRECTORY OF . . .

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P.—

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party, at 24 and 6 New Roade St., New York.
P.O. Box 1576. Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance.
Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... 50

Bundle rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES
In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,504
In 1900..... 34,191



All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole super-incumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.

—COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

THAT RUSSIAN MEETING.

The meeting in aid of "Free Russia," held by alleged revolutionists, addressed by ex-capitalist office holders and politicians of the reactionary democratic party, and used to boom a pernicious capitalist newspaper, at Cooper Union, Friday, July 18, is repudiated by every truly revolutionary Russian. Such meetings are not only tactically false, but they are in violation of the revolutionary principles of Marx, to which the present Russian revolutionary movement owes its clear cut economic and political programme, with its absence of nihilistic demonstrations. Think of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States going to Russia and seeking there the aid of the bourgeoisie of Russia to free America from its despotic classes! Think of that bourgeoisie, with the aid of a few alleged members of the Socialist Labor Party, using the movement for American freedom to foist their own peculiar reactionary ideas upon the Russian people, and to secure office for themselves and their dirty henchmen! Think of that! And you will have an exact analogy of what these alleged revolutionists are doing in this country. They are using the Russian revolutionary movement, not in the interest of Russia, but in the interest of reaction and jobs.

The truly revolutionary movement of Russia looks, not to the reactionary politicians, but to the working class of America. It looks to them because it knows that to depend upon the reactionists is to walk on quicksands which will engulf and kill them; while to depend upon the working class is to depend upon a rock whose stability and strength increases with the pressure exerted. Russia is fast becoming industrial and capitalistic. It is developing a working class which is becoming the revolutionary storm center of that country. This working class shouts in loud voice, "Down with the reactionists! Workingmen of all countries, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have the world to gain!"

THE INTERNATIONAL TRUST CONFERENCE.

The proposition, emanating from Russia, suggesting an international conference to deal with trusts, is an indication of the trend of events. These huge undertakings having outgrown national boundaries, have reached a stage where it has become necessary to deal with them through a conference of the nations—that is, internationally.

Though the ostensible purpose of the conference suggested by Russia is "to protect international commerce against artificial depression in prices," we may rest assured that whatever steps are taken by the conference in pursuit of this object, those steps will have no vital effect in retarding the growth of the trusts; no more effect, in fact, than the Hague Peace Conference, suggested by the same government, had in retarding the increase of armaments among modern nations.

What may be looked for is a discussion such as will elicit and focalize such information as will tend to promote the development of international trusts, and to trench them all the more strongly. We

may look for the extension and the application of those principles that are made the basis of national trust operations to international trusts and their operations; viz., an international agreement as to the restriction of production, the maintenance of prices, the division of world markets into territories, with certain rights and privileges for each and every national trust, etc.

The fact that the suggestion to hold an International Conference on Trusts owes its origin directly to the Brussels sugar convention—a body that decides upon the question of national bounties and the pre-rate production of sugar for each and every nation represented in it—lends considerable support to this view of the matter.

The international trust conference will prove an eye-opener to those who believe the trust question is to be settled by high, low, or no tariffs.

THE STEEL TRUST INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

The disclosures attending the hearing for an injunction restraining the steel trust from converting \$200,000,000 of its preferred stock into second mortgage bonds have a direct bearing upon the recent ten per cent increase in wages granted that corporation to its laborers and furnacemen. As the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE will remember, at the time this increase was granted, the steel trust asserted that it would mean an increase in the annual payroll of \$4,000,000.

On July 14, Charles Schwab testifying in the injunction proceedings referred to above, stated that last year the profits of the steel trust were \$98,700,000, AS AGAINST AN ESTIMATED PROFIT OF \$140,000,000 FOR THE YEAR COMING. Thus, while there is an increase of wages of ten per cent amounting to \$4,000,000, there is an increase of profit ten times as great, or \$41,300,000 in all.

How this enormous increase is made possible several Pittsburg correspondents of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE have made clear. It is made possible by the creation of conditions which, in the language of one of those correspondents, is so brutal, resulting in such a loss of life to the workers, that "One needs the powers of a Dante or a Shakespeare to draw this picture with its mighty shadows." Says this correspondent further: "Uppermost in the consideration of the 'bosses' is the volume of output, particularly in the iron and steel and in the coal and coke industries. No matter what the output may be to-day, the 'bosses' look for a greater to-morrow, and to that end every other consideration is sacrificed—even the workers' lives, for our correspondent shows that last year, in Allegheny County, where most of the steel trust works are located, there were two thousand violent deaths, largely due to 'accidents.'

These disclosures show what THE PEOPLE has contended before—that with increased wages there will go an increased output and an increased profit for the capitalist out of all proportion to the increased wages and increased death rate among the workers.

Capitalism is not philanthropy; it is brutality. The sooner the workingmen find that out the better it will be for their class.

THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRAT.

The liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, has a peculiar notion, by means of which he hopes to abolish the trust. He demands a REAL free trade, such as exists between the various States of the United States. The English free trade article he denounces as spurious, having found out that it breeds trusts also.

This new free trade notion marks an advance—in notions. As an economic idea it is a crab-step. One would judge from it that there are and could be no trusts in the States, because there are no tariffs between the States. Why, there are even local trusts. If the liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, will take a run over to Brooklyn, he will see there large bakeries, consolidations, in some instances, that have a practical monopoly of the bread-making business of New York and Brooklyn. These trust, with whom the small bakers cannot successfully compete, have no tariff to aid them. All comers have a free field and can pitch into them, if they want to, but they generally don't want to, as they haven't got enough capital to want to.

The liberal-democrat, alias Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, is obviously unaware of the fact that combination and consolidation are products of the pure and undefiled com-

petition for which he clamors so much.

Workingmen, who are not protected by tariffs, combine, though in a competitive state. Tariffs do not protect workingmen from the influx of immigration. Yet they continue to combine for protection. What is there to lead us to believe, then, that when there is no tariff to protect capitalists that they will fail to combine?

As the combination of capital results in cheaper production, and as only cheap production can win in a free trade fight, it is under free trade that the capitalists are most likely to combine.

What the liberal-democrat, alias the Henry-George-and-William-Bryan-ite, needs is a more liberal education, not merely a liberal name. When he has acquired that liberal education, he will know that the only way to "bust" the trust is for society to own it.

THE SLOANE WEDDING GIFTS.

The capitalist press is just now relating the remarkably safe transportation of the \$1,000,000 worth of wedding gifts to Miss Lillia Vanderbilt Sloane, from Lebox, Massachusetts, to New York City. "Diamonds, pearls, rare gems, rich cut glass, silverware, and articles of cunning workmanship in gold, ivory and metal, paintings, bric-a-brac and rare tapestries and fabrics," the reader is informed, were under "the unceasing vigil of detectives for four weeks, in which even the railroad stations were watched for suspicious persons."

To a stranger to capitalist civilization, who had heard of its boasted perfection, in which it was proclaimed the most moral of civilizations, these extraordinary precautions must have contradicted the reports upon which he had been fed. A civilization that was truly moral would have no need for such precautions. The fact that such precautions are necessary reveals a condition of immorality that no amount of boasting can eliminate.

These precautions reveal the presence in society of an element that endeavors to thrive by the appropriation of property which it has not earned by its own labor. They show the existence of an element that must steal in order to live. Such an element is made up partly of men and women who are criminals by nature, who have inherited criminal instincts; but most largely by men and women who have been driven to crime by want and privation or led to engage in it by the wrong morality of capitalism, which exalts and honors the men and women who by means of an aggressive selfishness, combined with a legitimate cunning, overreach and exploit their more altruistic and honorable brethren. The demoralizing effect of the example thus set is as great as that of want and privation. Its insidious influence results in a skepticism and cynicism which finds expression in such sentiments as these: "Stealing is all right, as long as you don't get caught," "It all depends upon how much you steal. If you steal a million or a railroad or two, it is all right; but if you steal a loaf of bread, it's all wrong." "If you take anything, see that you take it legally. As for the morality of the thing, never mind that—take it legally; that's all." Such skepticism and cynicism break down the finest sense of right and duty, and lead to a demoralization in which petty theft becomes easy.

It is from the class of criminals that are made such by economic and social influences that the class of hereditary criminals are, in the course of time, recruited. If, therefore, we would do away with crime and bring about a system in which criminality would be greatly decreased and property rightly earned properly protected, we must do away with capitalism.

Then will the vigils of detectives be remarkable only as things that once were; but are no more.

Political and Economic.

"Printers' Ink," an advertising weekly, tells the story of how "Force," a patent food, was put on the market, and it begins its tale with the words, "Here is a remarkable story of pluck in advertising." All who wish to succeed by means of advertising have only to follow in the path laid out by the owners of "Force." In the first place, they are rich, and have other big sellers, H. O., for instance. When they got their new article they manufactured enormous quantities of it, and sent it to the dealers on credit, before a single order was given. Then they sent out millions of letters telling of the properties of the food, and enclosing a coupon entitling the person holding it to a fifteen cent package for five cents. The company also agreed to redeem the coupons from the grocers for ten cents. Then on four successive Sundays they inserted in different papers advertising that cost

in all \$100,000. The cost of this campaign, before a single return was received, was about \$250,000. You, who would succeed have but to use your natural energies and \$250,000, otherwise you lay yourself open to the suspicion that you lack "pluck" and "pluck," with \$250,000, is one of the surest ways to make a fortune.

The "American and Journal," which with its long name is still as bad as it was when it was the simple, every day "Journal," published yesterday a picture purporting to be "Bishop Potter as He Appears at His Adirondack Camp." It looks like the Bishop somewhat, only there is still more resemblance to Mr. Tracy, who is now occupying the centre of the western stage. That may be due to the fact that the artist's pencil has grown accustomed to drawing the outlaw's face, and could not get back to the church with any degree of facility. But the poise and look of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church. Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an exceptionally large church.

Now, if the Rt. Rev. Bishop, Pot., D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., are not the thing. Behind him is the camp. And such a camp! It looks like an ecclesiastical castle—if there is such a thing—but it is too large for an ordinary castle, and really must be an

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurates that system as numbered Letter 1.

Notice is hereby given that, with the issue of the DAILY of the last Monday in August, the 25th, and of the WEEKLY of August 30th, these columns will be closed to this debate, and will remain closed until after election, the space being needed for campaign matters. After election, if so desired, the debate can be resumed.—ED. THE PEOPLE.

The Power of the S. L. P. in Michigan.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed find a clipping from the Free Press, of Monday, July 7, 1902. It is quite a congratulation they are bestowing on themselves, ain't it? Well, it is the best proof that can be wished for that something is wrong with the machinery of the Democratic party; and it proves, furthermore, that the obstruction they notice preventing the smooth operation of their rear work is nothing else than the S. L. P., which, in this State, in spite of its thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary character, is past its history when it was shunned as a dangerous spectre. The mind of the public becomes reconciled to it, and the press now tries to handle it as being no more dangerous than "Populism," and hence it tries to handle it as a neglectable quantity. But as they could not put us to sleep by noticing us as a neglectable quantity. If it was not that we do not wish to grow any faster than we know we can safely do without danger of getting in motion a dangerous reaction, we would show them how much of a neglectable quantity we really are. The Free Press, like present capitalist society, does not know how easily the ties are torn that still hold them in their present places in society. But some day they may realize that, not to save them, but to save society, they also have been saved. Of course, no individual did, or does this; it is even now done by automatic action of society, but this automatic action is yet too vaguely understood. We always still like to look upon ourselves as "pushers," while really we are pushed to perform all we do. Fraternally yours,

M. Meyer.

[Enclosure.]

SOCIALIST NOMINATIONS.

Those who may have taken alarm at the fact that the so-called Socialist Labor party has placed a State ticket in the field are unnecessarily disturbed. There is no chance for the candidates to be elected; no expectation of such a result on the part of the nominees. The results from the labor ranks are few and far between. The men who do the bone labor and much of the thinking in this country have apparently mapped out a better plan of campaign than ever before, and have no idea of identifying themselves with a movement that is utterly without hope of taking command of our national affairs and institutions. They know that such relief as they seek is to be had through favoring legislation, and to obtain it they must govern their political affiliations so as to get legislative action to their liking. They have never been able to do this through any third, fourth, or other minor party, and it is safe to say that they will never be able to reach their end by such a route.

The danger menacing the State from Socialists is small, and from anarchy is less, if we omit the danger of assassinations for which the latter are responsible. Such Socialism as we have here is indigenous. Immigration and conversions combined cannot place it in the ascendancy. As a new country, we are necessarily made up of a conglomeration of nationalities, but the alien influence is and always has been overwhelmingly in favor of perpetuating our free institutions. The dissenters constitute a harmless minority. Most of them either love or hate the land from which they came, and are crystallized in the ideas formed there. They are not to be assimilated, but all that they need is a little watching that their seal may not go beyond the bounds of good citizenship, to the requirements of which their children adjust themselves in nine cases out of ten.

To this general view of the case it is only fair to add the statement that the rather ambiguous declaration of principles made by the Michigan Socialists is as temperate as that adopted by many a secessionist convention. There is a distinct repudiation of anarchism, and with the promise of stupendous results there goes no advocacy of force or revolution in obtaining them. The intelligent masses that make up our American citizenship, no matter whence they may have come, are fully aware that the imported doctrine of Socialism can never flourish here. There is a imperative call for great reform, but the agencies that are able to

bring them about, and which the President himself is now calling to a sense of their duties, will never be supplanted, unless supplanted by better and truer men chosen by the same great constituency. These outside movements may serve as reminders, but the possibility of their gaining control in this age is too remote to justify consideration.

Bravo, Section Columbus, Bravo.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Sec. Columbus held its first open air meeting Monday evening. It should be remembered that the members of Section Columbus had quite a hard time of it ever since last fall, when Comrade Adams was mobbed by a lot of Democratic and Republican Anarchists, after which he was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. This charge could not be proven, and so the judge fined him \$20 and twenty days in the workhouse for calling the mob a bad name. Section Columbus however, carried the case to a higher court, and there it now rests.

During all this time we frequently were told that never again would we dare to make a speech on any of "our" street corners, and only last week I was told that if I dared to get up to speak on the street I would be shot. With such threats staring me in the face, I determined to try it once more, any way. So, Monday noon I visited police headquarters and demanded protection for that evening on the corner of Town and High. The chief assured me that I would be protected. Sure enough, two big officers stood within five feet of my stand when I opened. A large crowd gathered, owing to the fact that every newspaper in the city had reported my demand upon the police for protection. At 8 o'clock sharp I opened up, and for one hour and thirty minutes I held the crowd's interest, and never before was I applauded as I was Monday evening. I was very much surprised that, instead of being shot, I received cheers.

After the meeting we got fifteen names on our petition, and one subscriber for the WEEKLY PEOPLE. We will keep up the good work. Fraternally, Otto Steinhoff. Columbus, Ohio, July 10.

Tobin's Shoemakers' Union Working for Low Prices.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Enclosed please find clipping from the Lynn "Evening News" which, we think, might be of interest to the readers of the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE who are watching the antics and contortions of the organized scaberry throughout the country. Those who can remember reading in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE an account of the attempted scaberry job that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union tried to perpetrate upon the Cutters of Lynn, who were organized in that corps of an organization known as the K. of L., the following facts will now be interesting:

Finally it was requested of the Boot and Shoe Workers' representatives that they put their desire definitely in writing, for the further consideration of the Cutters' executive board, and this they agreed to do. It was then agreed that the conference should be resumed next Friday evening in the same place, and the meet broke up.

It should be stated that the shops concerned in the discussion have not accepted the new prices presented by the cutters and are consequently barred out from securing the union stamp.

It is reported that there are five of these shops, none of which are doing more than ordinary business. They

do not employ any large number of cutters and the Cutters' Assembly does not regard it as expedient to attempt to force measures to secure the raises of wages which have been proposed.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the other hand, feels that the cutters should compel these shops to pay the increased scale, believing that if this is done the way will be cleared for the introduction of the union stamp.

A suggestion was made to this effect in the conference but it did not meet with the approval of the cutters' representatives.

A Casual Peep into the Workers' Life.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Yesterday, Saturday, the 12th, at 6:20 p.m., about five miles from the Long Island coast and twelve or thirteen from the Connecticut coast, I stepped, together with Comrade Gustave Laugner, of Section Milford, Socialist Labor Party, on board the tug-boat D. R. Waterman.

The tug was bound for Norfolk, Va., and is one of ten belonging to a company with headquarters in New London, Conn., engaged in towing coal barges, loaded in Norfolk with coal from West Virginia. We remained on board of her till 2:30 a.m. this Sunday morning, when she landed us at her dock in Jersey City, just south of the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. During these eight hours we were given quite a casual peep into the life of the workers, both through the genial conduct of the crew, from the captain and the chief engineer down, and through the information they imparted to us. To give in condensed form what struck me most forcibly in that information is the purpose of this letter.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are familiar with the cock-and-bull stories periodically retailed by the capitalist politicians about the longevity of the American workman; they are aware of the fabricated "statistics" recently set afloat by that gentry on that subject; they are also aware of how greedily the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class seized upon these falsehoods in figures, and retailed them to their rank and file through the columns of their trade journals; finally, readers of THE PEOPLE will remember how these falsehoods were exposed in its columns, and how it was proved that the average life of the workingman in America was shockingly short. The casual peep into the workers' life last night confirmed this particular point, and more too. The lives lost on our coasts by sea-faring men is evidently incalculable. The figures don't enter into the statistics dished out to the public. If they did the average length of life among the toilers would be even more shockingly low than we know it to be. A life of intense toil at sea and in our inland water is hovering over by death, silent and inglorious—not even statisticized. And as to the chances for earning a living, that these same politicians and their labor lieutenants pride so much about, we may gather some idea from the fact I gathered there that sound pilots brave the danger of the capricious Long Island Sound in row boats far to the east of New Haven, trying to pick up vessels from Nova Scotia unfamiliar with these waters, and that these pilots are not infrequently

Snow and other officers of the Assembly being among them.

The being had been requested by the Boot and Shoe Workers' officers and the matter at issue was presented by them. It was a complaint to the effect that the efforts of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to place the union stamp in certain shops in this city was being nullified by the action of the Cutters' Assembly in fixing prices to be paid for cutting in these shops. The point made in the complaint was that the prices were arbitrarily high and served to discourage the manufacturers from taking the union stamp.

The agreement between the two organizations, made at the time the union stamp was taken in the factory of D. A. Donovan & Co., provided that before the stamp was given to a Lynn shop the cutters should first be accorded a satisfactory adjustment of prices. In the cases of the shops that the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been urging to accept the stamp, the cutters have presented their scale of prices, and these, the complainants say, have been set at excessive figures. While the Boot and Shoe Workers' representatives did not accuse the Cutters' Assembly of raising the prices in order to prevent the shops receiving the union stamp, they intimates that there was a possibility of this hostile intent, and they wanted to arrange a harmonious understanding and possibly secure action by the cutters, which would facilitate the placing of the stamp, the latter condition, they claim, being part of the agreement which had been entered into.

On the part of the Cutters the statement was made that the prices fixed in the shops in question were no higher than the average prices paid, and it was asserted that the cutters had no motive in raising the figures which could be construed as hostile to the and they wanted to arrange a harmonious understanding and possibly secure action by the cutters, which would facilitate the placing of the stamp, the latter condition, they claim, being part of the agreement which had been entered into.

The discussion was carried on at some length and the talk was calm and pacific on both sides. The cutters' representatives remained firm in the position that the action taken had been in accordance with the agreement, while the others brought up a variety of points to show that they were being handicapped by lack of co-operation on the part of the cutters.

Finally it was requested of the Boot and Shoe Workers' representatives that they put their desire definitely in writing, for the further consideration of the Cutters' executive board, and this they agreed to do. It was then agreed that the conference should be resumed next Friday evening in the same place, and the meet broke up.

It should be stated that the shops concerned in the discussion have not accepted the new prices presented by the cutters and are consequently barred out from securing the union stamp.

It is reported that there are five of these shops, none of which are doing more than ordinary business. They

do not employ any large number of cutters and the Cutters' Assembly does not regard it as expedient to attempt to force measures to secure the raises of wages which have been proposed.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, on the other hand, feels that the cutters should compel these shops to pay the increased scale, believing that if this is done the way will be cleared for the introduction of the union stamp.

A suggestion was made to this effect in the conference but it did not meet with the approval of the cutters' representatives.

A Casual Peep into the Workers' Life.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—Yesterday, Saturday, the 12th, at 6:20 p.m., about five miles from the Long Island coast and twelve or thirteen from the Connecticut coast, I stepped, together with Comrade Gustave Laugner, of Section Milford, Socialist Labor Party, on board the tug-boat D. R. Waterman.

The tug was bound for Norfolk, Va., and is one of ten belonging to a company with headquarters in New London, Conn., engaged in towing coal barges, loaded in Norfolk with coal from West Virginia. We remained on board of her till 2:30 a.m. this Sunday morning, when she landed us at her dock in Jersey City, just south of the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry. During these eight hours we were given quite a casual peep into the life of the workers, both through the genial conduct of the crew, from the captain and the chief engineer down, and through the information they imparted to us. To give in condensed form what struck me most forcibly in that information is the purpose of this letter.

Readers of THE PEOPLE are familiar with the cock-and-bull stories periodically retailed by the capitalist politicians about the longevity of the American workman; they are aware of the fabricated "statistics" recently set afloat by that gentry on that subject; they are also aware of how greedily the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class seized upon these falsehoods in figures, and retailed them to their rank and file through the columns of their trade journals; finally, readers of THE PEOPLE will remember how these falsehoods were exposed in its columns, and how it was proved that the average life of the workingman in America was shockingly short. The casual peep into the workers' life last night confirmed this particular point, and more too. The lives lost on our coasts by sea-faring men is evidently incalculable. The figures don't enter into the statistics dished out to the public. If they did the average length of life among the toilers would be even more shockingly low than we know it to be. A life of intense toil at sea and in our inland water is hovering over by death, silent and inglorious—not even statisticized. And as to the chances for earning a living, that these same politicians and their labor lieutenants pride so much about, we may gather some idea from the fact I gathered there that sound pilots brave the danger of the capricious Long Island Sound in row boats far to the east of New Haven, trying to pick up vessels from Nova Scotia unfamiliar with these waters, and that these pilots are not infrequently

capsized and drowned. They take their lives in their hands for a trifle—truly a fact, whose shadow, cast upon the social-economic canvas, tells a tale very different from that which the capitalist politicians retail.

And, now, as it probably will be asked what on earth, or on the waters, brought me last evening to that particular spot—thirteen miles from the Connecticut shore and five from the Long Island shore—and induced me to board that tug, I shall close this letter by satisfying the natural curiosity.

I have been enjoying every minute of my vacation as much as possible in the open air. Thus, almost every day when it either did not rain, or when the wind was neither too slight nor too boisterous, I went out cruising on the Sound in a twenty-five foot pleasure sloop. I did so yesterday with Langner. We started in the forenoon with a moderate breeze, bound to Long Island on a clamming expedition. About five miles from Long Island a squall struck us. To make a long story short, and save the uninformed from being puzzled with too many nautical terms, the boat acted cranky in the high sea that set in, and we were capsized at quarter to six.

Forty minutes after the above named boat, to whom we signaled, came alongside and picked us two up. And in the conduct of that crew of ten workingmen we certainly read in eloquent language the fact of the workingman's deep and practical philanthropy and his unalterable kindness of heart. From the captain, A. N. Whipple, and the chief engineer, Lewis W. Beebe, to the last deck hand, they could not do enough to make us comfortable. For comfort's sake, we had, soon after starting on the cruise, taken off shoes and stockings, coat, vest and shirt. When we capsized we had nothing on but underclothes and trousers. We were, upon boarding the tug, rushed to the fire-room to warm and take off the wet clothes; warm tea was promptly brought us; warm clothing was provided; we were active to renewed activity, as an organizer. It would be bad if no effort was put forward by the party to place organizers in the field this year. Wake up, comrades, before it is too late!

Every section in this country could be visited by speakers before the snow flies. And by this means the membership would increase. Old members would become active and a mighty effort could be made to double the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. And right here I might say, if you want to place the DAILY PEOPLE on a paying basis there is no better way than to get subscribers for the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Trusting that these few lines might attract the attention of some of the comrades and bring forth other suggestions that would redound to the benefit of the party, both financially and numerically, I am,

Yours for the social revolution,

ERNEST ROMANY.

Paterson, N. J., July 17, 1902.

Those "Russian Students."

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—I went to Plymouth to-day to hear Comrade Joseph Malloney, as he was to address the striking weavers. Comrade O'Fihelly and myself were down there a week ago, and as O'Fihelly could not go to-day. He told me to tell Malloney that the time had come to organize a section of the S. L. P. in Plymouth. Well, after a most able speech, he, Malloney, formed a temporary organization of (11) eleven members, who are to be permanently formed into a section next Sunday (July 20).

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a vote of 34 to 7, notwithstanding the report that they had given up the fight which was partly true. Payton told me that "McDermott of Providence saved the fight," as there were some weavers who voted last Wednesday, July 9, to go back on the morning of the 14th.

The weavers held a meeting last night,

and voted to continue the strike by a

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—
W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Coborne street, London, Ontario.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held Friday, July 18, at 2-6 New Reade street. A Gilhaus in the chair. The financial report for the week ending July 12 showed receipts \$15,25; expenditures, \$61,96. The Recording Secretary reported having received a letter from Section Chicago, asking for correction of an error in the minutes of meeting on June 20, to this effect: That Section Chicago, instead of having asked for a financial report of the DAILY PEOPLE, did ask for the reason for J. Pierce's dismissal from the Labor News Co. and also wanted to know about the circulation of the DAILY PEOPLE.

Communications: From Falkirk, Scotland, Branch of S. D. F., stating they had received the Pierce lampoon and would like to have the answer of the N. E. C.; some copies were ordered sent. From Dublin, Ireland, relative to the coming to the United States of a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party; also sending biographical sketch of Comrade James Connolly, the comrade selected for the tour, which latter was ordered published in the DAILY PEOPLE. From Denver, Col., bearing upon State convention recently held. From Indianapolis, Ind., a report that T. A. Hickey, an expelled member of the party, had turned up in that town, ostensibly on his way West, and had, among other things, spoken in favor of a national convention. From Section Monroe County, N. Y., approving action of N. E. C. in having issued statement on Board of Trustees matter, endorsing action of N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence," and disapproving of action of Section Providence, in endeavoring to induce the editor to disregard the controlling power of the N. E. C. over party press; also a letter by the organizer of Section Monroe County, containing copy of letter sent by him to Thomas Curran upon receipt from him of "Statement and Propositions," sharply criticizing same. From organizer, Section Dayton, Ohio, also sending copy of letter sent by him to Thomas Curran, which letter condemned the action of the R. I. committee as unconstitutional and contained refusal to distribute the copies sent. From Section San Antonio, Tex., denouncing former manager of Labor News Company, for sending out his so-called statement with the obvious intent to kill the DAILY PEOPLE; also condemning him for sending his circular to non-members and for making derogatory statements about national officers alleged to have been known to him for two years, but which he did not bring to knowledge of membership until disclosed.

From Section Tacoma, Wash., asking for a ruling on the question: "Can a member, suspended for non-payment of dues, be expelled?" Secretary instructed to reply affirmatively, provided the question implies that charges for wrongdoing may be brought against a member in bad standing, but whose name has not been stricken from the roll. The editor of THE PEOPLE referred to the N. E. C. resolutions sent him by Section Chicago for publication. Publication was denied. Same action in regard to a letter from Louisville, Ky. From Section Hoboken, N. J., condemning Pierce circular and endorsing stand taken by N. E. C. "In the Matter of Section Providence," designating position taken by Providence as "childish and absurd." From Section Philadelphia, Pa., reporting that the section had rejected the position taken in admitting J. Pierce as a member. From Hartford, Conn., reporting that the section had tabled the R. I. "Statement and Propositions," same as was done with the Pierce statement. From Section Medford, Mass., that "it was voted to put Pierce and R. I. pamphlets in the stove, and express confidence in N. E. C." From Section New York reporting expulsion of Ernest Katz for joining Democratic organization, and also for failure to account for party funds; the section also send reply to inquiry of N. E. C. relative to protest of F. MacDonald against the election of a Committee of Inquiry by the General Committee, explaining the reasons why said committee had been chosen and contending that the section acted entirely within its constitutional rights. Resolved to approve of the position of Section New York and to dismiss the protest.

The call for a general vote as to whether or not a special national convention shall be held was read and approved. Resolved to instruct the Secretary to have the same printed and send the same to the sections, together with voting blanks, the vote to be returned or on before September 15. The following sections reported election of officers: Pawtucket, R. I.; Pasco County, N. J.; Rensselaer County, N. Y.; Monroe County, N. Y.; Tacoma, Wash.; Peoria, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; Medford, Mass.

John E. Wallace, of Section Schenectady, N. Y., sent receipt for \$25 loaned by him to DAILY PEOPLE in June, 1901, stating that the same be considered a donation.

Adjourned.

JULIUS HAMMER,

Recording Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

Regular meeting held Sunday, July 13, at 1165 Tremont street, Boston.

F. A. Walsh, chairman.

Nine present. Walker and Quar-

strom absent.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Communications from Nagler, of Springfield, accepting nomination on

State ticket, and from Christensen, of Malden, to Kuepke, of Pittsfield, declining.

From Lynn, asking for copy of minutes of Grievance Committee of S. E. C. on Gibson case, also endorsing Section Lawrence's proposition for holding caucuses. Actions—Request for copy granted, and endorsement of Lawrence for holding caucuses ordered compiled.

From Dyer Eager, of Boston, on matter pertaining to Labor Day picnic, referred to Section Boston.

From T. Lonsdale, of New Bedford, on condition of section for dues.

On motion the financial secretary was instructed to pay debt of \$21 for due statues; also to settle account for Paris Congress stamp with N. E. C.

A statement from the Greater Boston entertainment committee; also one from a committee of Section Boston, composed of Comrades Stevens, Lothrop and Walker, relative to a plan for raising funds for benefit of the S. E. C., were endorsed, and the recording secretary was instructed to have same published with the minutes of the S. E. C.; also to send a copy of plan of Section Boston for raising funds for this committee to the various party organs.

Financial secretary reports receipts for dues from New Bedford, Malden, Lowell, \$35.00 from Springfield for strike leaflets, and \$50 from Section Boston. Expenditures, \$21, for dues to N. E. C.

EDWIN S. MAYO,
Recording Secretary.

TO COMRADES OF GREATER BOSTON!

The second annual picnic of the S. L. P. will be held August 2, 1902, at Oak Island Grove, Revere.

Every comrade in the district should put his shoulder to the wheel and make this picnic a success, as the result will largely determine the kind of campaign the party will be able to put up this fall. A glance at the figures of last year's picnic will give the comrades an idea of the financial support an affair of this kind can give, if a little effort is exerted by each one. At the picnic of last year 945 tickets sold \$13.25 entrance fees to sports, \$134.15 net proceeds.

This year the picnic is being conducted on a larger scale and at more expense. A good time and a substantial campaign fund is assured if the comrades take hold and do their part.

The estimated expenses will be about \$150; this means 600 tickets.

The comrades should exploit the sports and games to the fullest extent, as the largest item of expense in the prize money, and the more entrance fees to the games and sports that can be procured, the less this item will eat into the net proceeds.

Entry blanks and other advertising matter may be had from secretary of committee, A. M. Grant, 210 Bradford street.

A prize of \$10 will be awarded to the individual selling the most tickets. This contest is open to all. Tickets may be procured from any member of the picnic committee or the treasurer, A. P. Jones, 200 Bradford street, Everett.

TO SECTIONS AND COMRADES IN MASS.

About a month ago Section Boston issued lists for five dollar pledges, made payable at the rate of one dollar a month, for the benefit of the State Executive Committee.

A committee of three was elected by the section to make a canvas for the same, with the result thus far of having aggregated something like three hundred dollars (\$300), one hundred and five dollars (\$105), of which has been paid in.

The committee using a conservative estimate, figure on four hundred dollars (\$400), in Greater Boston, and at least one hundred dollars (\$100) outside of Boston. The S. E. C. endorses this method as one of the means to develop resources with which to canvass this State in the coming campaign and here-with introduces as the committee Comrades James F. Stevens, Harriet E. Lothrop, Cecil F. Walker, who will open up correspondence with comrades in different parts of the State, with a view of pushing the plan.

It is hoped the comrades will respond wherever possible, and if each does his or her duty, the S. E. C. will be in a position to make a canvas of Massachusetts unequalled by any campaign in the history of the party in this State.

Begin at once to economize that you may meet this demand upon your resources, and we venture to prophesy that you will not regret the sacrifice when the result of the hustings is officially published.

CANADIAN DEFENSE FUND.

For the purpose of maintaining the right of assembly and free speech on the streets and thoroughfares of the Dominion.

Previously acknowledged \$45.43

Per Section Toronto—

Cassar 10

Atkinson 10

F. James 10

Wm. Blaister 25

J. Crolly 25

G. Burt 10

Browne 10

Kendle 10

Wm. Marsh 25

Paterson 10

Char. Wass 25

Hughes 25

Ed. Amey 10

H. Carter 10

A. Corbin 25

F. G. Corbin 25

Sundry others 1.35

H. Cruise, Schenectady 2.00

Section Hamilton, Ont. 14.00

\$65.43

D. ROSS,

Treasurer N. E. C.

London, Ont., July 14, 1902.

L. A. 345, S. T. & L. A.

At a regular meeting of the L. A. 345, held on July 8, Thomas Shaughnessy was expelled by unanimous vote, for having slandered both the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. He said the organizations were purposely dishonest and crooked and that all giving them support were the same.

S. B. FENNEL, Organiser.

San Francisco, July 9.

DAILY PEOPLE AUXILIARY LEAGUE.

The above league had a well attended meeting on the evening of July 15, at 2-6 New Reade street. F. D. Lyon in the chair. Six new members, Renner, Treske, Richards, Trapolino, Peters and Muller, were admitted.

Hitherto, the response from points outside of New York City had not been very encouraging, but the Pierce lampoon seems to have had the effect of inducing at least some Comrades in the country to come forward and help in the work of securing for the Party, free from all obligation, the plant of the DAILY PEOPLE. Reports to that effect were received from several points. It was resolved that a letter be prepared, setting forth the aims of the league, and urging the co-operation of such members as are able to help in the work, the letter to be sent to the sections of the Party and other friendly organizations. Several committees were chosen to visit members in this city and induce them to attach themselves to the league.

Since last meeting, the following amounts have been received: Christian Kohlenberg, Marion, Ind. \$25.00 G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ill. 25.00 George Anderson, Los Angeles, Cal. 20.00 Theodore Treske, Philadelphia, Pa. 5.00 Hugh R. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind. 5.00 G. Trapolino, Houston, Tex. 4.00 Charles Mulein, Houston, Tex. 4.00 F. A. Peters, Houston, Tex. 5.00 John Flammon, N. Y. City. 2.00 William McVeigh, N. Y. City. 5.00 Isadore Klein, N. Y. City. 2.00 Thomas O'Shaughnessy, N. Y. City. 5.00 John J. Murphy, New York City. 2.00 George Abelson, N. Y. City. 1.00 Joseph Scheuerer, N. Y. City. 5.00 Herman Mittleberg, N. Y. City. 3.00 Dr. Julius Frankel, N. Y. City. 5.00 Total \$123.00 Previously acknowledged 631.00 Grand Total \$754.00 August Gilhaus, Recording Secretary.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.

Cleveland, O., July 18, 1902. To the sections and members of the S. L. P. of Ohio. Greeting:—The following members have been elected to serve in the Ohio State Executive Committee: P. C. Christiansen, John D. Goerke, James Matthews, Richard Koepel, Joseph Reitman, Frank Erben, W. J. Holwell, and Robert Zillmer, the latter two receiving a tie vote; which has been referred back to the branches for another vote. P. C. Christiansen was again nominated for secretary, but declined on account of lack of time to attend to same. Having served for the past eight years as secretary (gratis), he has earned, for himself, a much needed rest. James Matthews was elected secretary for the next term. All communications, monies, etc., should be sent to the undersigned address. Comrades, you are aware that Comrade John D. Goerke is now on his tour as state organizer. The State Executive Committee needs funds to keep him in the field, and we appeal to you to do your duty, and make a SPECIAL EFFORT to donate to the organizer's fund and collect monies for the same. The sections can get up a picnic, raffles, etc., for the purpose. We also need 9,000 signatures to enable our party's candidates to appear upon the official ballot. Now, Comrades, buckle on your fighting armour and set to work, with determination that the future shall be ours. When Organizer Goerke notifies you of his coming, make all necessary arrangements for open air meetings, gathering of signatures and selling of literature as he will be provided with them on his tour. Now, boys! let us rally around the banner and fight till victory is ours!

The Ohio State Executive Committee, James Matthews, Secretary, P. O. Box, 95 Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIAL FUND.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., July 14, with Comrade Bryce in the chair, and C. Corbin absent and excused.

Minutes of last session adopted as read.

Communications—From Section Hamilton, referring to propaganda work in Brantford, Ont.; a bill of \$1.55 for printing and expressing literature to Brantford was ordered paid. From Section Toronto; secretary instructed to reply. A letter received from the DAILY PEOPLE was filed, the answer of the National Secretary being considered satisfactory.

The secretary was instructed to reply to a letter from W. Griffiths that the N. E. C. considers matters there very mixed up indeed, but places confidence in him to organize a section free from all crooks and freaks.

Reports:

DEFENSE FUND.

Per last statement \$45.43

Section Toronto 4.00

Section Hamilton 14.00

Sundry subscriptions 2.00

Total \$65.43

A bill of \$9.00 for legal advice obtained in London, Ont. in the Gordon arrest was ordered paid.

PHILIP COURTEMAY, Recording Secretary.

DETROIT S. L. P. PICNIC.

Section Detroit will hold its annual picnic at Smith's Grove, on Smith avenue near Jos. Campau, on Sunday, July 27. Gates open at 12 noon.

Good music. A fine new dancing hall and various games will enable everyone to secure all the enjoyment that can possibly be desired.

Take Chene street cars to the grounds, which are located four blocks beyond boulevard at intersection of Chene street and Jos. Campau avenue.

Come one and all and enjoy a pleasant day's outing.

Ticket, 10 cents, at gate.

MILWAUKEE AGITATION MEETINGS.

July 25—Corner Chestnut and Fourth streets.

July 27—Basket Picnic, Schubert Farm.

July 28—Corner Twelfth street and Dassel avenue.

August 1—Corner Sixth and Locust streets.

August 2—Corner Third street and Garfield avenue.

The meetings start at 8 p. m. Comrades be present to distribute the PEO-PLA, "Arbeiter Zeitung," and other literature.

PROVIDENCE, ATTENTION!

A meeting of Section Providence, S. L. P., will be held Wednesday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock, in Textile Hall, Olneyville Square. Every member is requested to be on deck.

For the committee,

H. ZANDER.

SECTION ST. LOUIS

Holds open air agitation meetings every Tuesday night at Soulard Market, Ninth and Carroll streets. Wage workers generally